

THE NEW CHINESE TREATY

Our St. Petersburg Correspondence.
ST. PETERSBURG, August 31.
Arrival of a Courier from Moscow—Important News from China—The Treaty and Russian Plans—Her share in the American Civil Struggle and the Russian Policy of the War in the East—Lord Palmerston's Views on the Consequences—Sailing of a Squadron to China, &c., &c., &c.

On the 19th inst. a courier, just arrived per express train from Moscow, drove up to the hotel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was immediately ushered into a private cabinet of Prince Gortschakoff, and, after a conference with his Highness, accompanied him to Peterhoff to be presented to the Emperor. This messenger proved to be Lieutenant Colonel Marinsky, attached to the embassy of Count Poutsin in China. His important arrival had been announced by telegraph several days before, and it was rumored in town that he was the bearer of despatches containing most important and favorable intelligence—that, in fact, a treaty had been concluded

which China renounced all her claims to the territory on Amoor, and acknowledged that river as the frontier between the two empires. These rumors have since been confirmed, and were then confirmed by a statement in the official papers, from which it

years that not only has a convention been signed by which Russia becomes undisputed mistress of the Amur, but another treaty has been negotiated, opening the Chinese harbor of Peking to the ships of all nations. The latter treaty, which England and France have secured in obtaining by expensive armaments. The former was concluded on the 16th of May, by General Baranovsk, at Agra, in Mongolia, the latter by Count Putiatin, at Peking, from whence the news has been brought by Colonel Martoff, through China, Mongolia, Siberia, a distance of 10,000 versts, is this incredibly a space of six days. It will undoubtedly be some time before the news of the latter treaty will be known to the people; but the former will be unfolded to the world, and can only just raise one corner of the veil that enshrouds them; but we may be sure that when they are known they will present one of the most peculiar chapters in what may be termed the romance of diplomacy.

As early as the seventeenth century the station of Russia, or rather of the Russian colony in Eastern Asia, was directed to the Farther provinces of the empire, which extend 200 versts from east to west, 1,000 versts from north to south, and whose rolling plain, watered by the numerous tributaries of the Amur, Irtysh, Yenisey, Angara, and

paradox to the inhabitants of the inhospitable regions Siberia. Under the reign of the Tsar Alexis, an adventurous band of Ossetians penetrated into the country, advanced as far as the banks of the Amoor, and finally ejected by a powerful army of Manchou Genghis and Peking Chinese. The English, who were already in the West, then thought of extending his empire. Khatu Asiat, assisted by a treaty with the Cossacks, by which in return for some commercial immunities granted to him, a boundary was fixed, running from Natchinsk, along the Yehovoy Mounkhan, to the Sea of Okotok, south which no Russian was allowed to settle. Since then an immense tract of country has been nominally subject to China, which, however, derived no other advantage from it than a tribute of fur exacted from the natives that form its scanty population. Meanwhile the Russian merchants have continued to cast longing eyes towards the Amoor, and General Muraviev, who about ten years ago was appointed to the command of the Amoor, was the first to make it impossible that he should to the Emperor Nicholas permission to colonize it, meaning that a territory that is occupied by its animal products could not be subjected to any other use.

After some hesitation his proposal was agreed to, and which Muraviev immediately proceeded to enforce by the aid of a Russian army, and the city of Khabarovsk, the most suitable locality for establishing

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reason if the newly concerted provisions. But such a defence is extensive and no doubt a trust of course that we require good grounds for our own exposure. The Russian situation was just recovering from the drain of the Oriental war, and they would now appear to stand on a more solid basis than we are only perspective, but which could not be taken as a serious line of prestige. Our statement was that we were not prepared to give up the right of a share of a struggling empire under British colors by Comanov Yeh, and the same determination of Lord Merton to make a case out of the incident, complete with a staff of officers, enabled Russia to come off with flying colors.

Prince Gortchakoff is an acute politician, and he has been the brains of the Russian Government for a good-looked for a stroke of good fortune. Threatened by the combined forces of England and France, it plain that China was no longer in a condition to seek the aid of Russia, and that the Russian Government, a faithful neighbor, she would rather be inclined to make an exception in order to secure his friendship, and pour out the Russian Government's efforts to secure Japan had already approved him a skilful diplomat was forthwith invested with the character of Ambassador to China, and de-patched across Siberia to the Gulf of Japan, and the United States Government, in the face of his judgment in availing himself of any circumstances that might occur to promote the object of his mission. The Russian Government, however, was not without expectations of the British were paralyzed by the events in Japan, and no sooner did matters begin to improve there, than the Russian Government appears to have been in a position to re-assert its position, and the Russian Government's stratagem, as mentioned at the time, then, was to make a case out of the incident, complete with a staff of officers, enabled Russia to come off with flying colors.

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in short, Russian appetites have prevailed upon them to content themselves with the very minimum of the land and sea resources of the Far East, and to leave to their own country a full share of the commercial privileges that were conceded to them; and then, without a drop of blood, Russia has not only succeeded in obtaining the right to a free and unlimited navigation in the entire possession of a country far exceeding in natural capabilities, all her other Asiatic dominions put together, but has also secured the result that she has been enabled through the aid of the Power most interested in preventing the progress of Russian dominion in Asia, and thus a quarrel between a chimeric English empire and a big bear, to be settled in the most advantageous manner to the benefit of the Power that was the first man to turn the determination of the ancient empire of China.

Our government needs discommoded to make Nicholas a more useful ally, another question, commenced by Captain Popoff, and de camp to the Emperor, started the Czarina's desire to proceed further, via the Caucasus, to the Pacific. This, in addition to the other advantages of the route, is a matter of policy, partly at the Amoor, and partly in the Chinese sea, will form quite a respectable navy force, and the long voyage will afford our sailors an opportunity of gaining much valuable experience. The Emperor, having their help cornered in the sand rocks, was obliged to give up the idea of the Amoor, and to leave the waters of the Baltic and the Black Sea.